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22d ♦ Annual ♦ Catalogue
FOR SPRING 1902.

Headquarters for Second-Crop
SEED POTATOES

*Come Earlier, Grow Larger Crops of Prime Potatoes,
Sell for Better Prices than from Other Seed.*

Berry Plants that Grow

MAKE LARGER CROPS OF FINE BERRIES
AND ARE TRUE TO NAME.

GROWN AND FOR SALE AT THE
Somerset Fruit, Seed and Plant Farm,

— BY —

JOHN W. HALL,
SOMERSET CO. MARION STATION, MD.



Being on the Line of the N. Y., P. & N. Railroad, I have
unsurpassed facilities for prompt and safe shipments
North, East, South and West. I always obtain the
VERY LOWEST RATES for my customers. . . .

White, Hearn & Cooper, Printers, Salisbury, Md.

BUY YOUR POTATOES, PLANTS, ETC. DIRECT FROM THE GROWER.

To Our Friends and Customers.

I take pleasure in presenting for consideration my catalogue for 1902. The goods herein catalogued are as represented, special efforts having been made not only to give value received but also to please in every respect. In these particulars I have indeed been fortunate in the past, it being very gratifying to note the steady increase in my business for which I wish to thank my many customers all over the country. From a very humble beginning 23 years ago my trade has steadily increased.

It is very stimulating and encouraging to see old customers sticking to me and also adding many new customers to my list every season.

I have established a reputation for fair dealing and for **SENDING OUT GOOD STOCK TRUE TO NAME**. I offer you the best seed potatoes and plants, etc. that can be produced at the lowest price consistent with the highest quality. The best is always the cheapest; the best being none to good. My aim is to tell the truth and prove same to customers by the results of goods purchased of me.

The following descriptions are based upon my experience as well as that of the introducers and experimental stations and are not intended to mislead. Owing to extreme drouth in many sections potatoes and plants are a very short crop and prices are higher. During many years in the business my aim has been to supply not the cheapest but the **BEST POTATOES AND PLANTS THAT GROW**. My success depends on the future orders. As we intend to make this our life work we must please to succeed.

I hope you will consult this catalogue, take good care of it and refer to it often. My policy is pushing tested varieties rather than trying to force untried novelties. A few of the many testimonials printed herein will bear me out. As soon as you receive this catalogue send your order direct to me and get what you order. This will save you disappointment in the future.

One half of my potatoes sold now to be shipped in spring.

Thanking the public kindly for so liberal patronage and good will shown me in the past, I solicit a continuance of such favors with the assurance that my careful attention will be given to all orders, large or small. Shall I have the pleasure of serving you? Very respectfully,

JOHN W. HALL, MARION STATION, MD.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection, No. 12.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that on the 30th day of August, 1901, we examined the Nursery Stock of John W. Hall growing in his nurseries at Marion Station, Somerset County, State of Maryland in accordance with the laws of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free so far as can be determined by inspection from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Pear Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases. This certificate is invalid after August 1, 1902.

A. L. QUAINSTANCE, State Entomologist.
J. B. S. NORTON, State Pathologist.

College Park, Md., Sept. 2, 1901.

It sometimes happens that we send two catalogues to one address; should you receive more than one copy, please hand the extra one to some friend who will be interested in it.

My Prices have been carefully adjusted and are as low as is consistent with first quality goods; however, we are sometimes able to give better rates and invite all wanting large lots to write for estimates.

Examine carefully on receipt of goods and report at once should there be any cause for complaint which will be carefully considered.

Terms, Etc.—Payments in advance or satisfactory reference given before shipment. Goods sent C. O. D. only when one half of the amount is sent with order. In ordering please be sure to write your name and address plainly, post-office, county, express office, freight office and state every time you write by what method or route you prefer having goods shipped.

This catalogue cancels all previous price lists and quotations.

Substitutes—In case I should be out of any variety ordered patrons should state whether or not I can substitute other varieties just as good in place of those ordered. When no instructions accompany orders I shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly similar as possible to have equal or greater value. If I cannot fill your orders I will return your money promptly.

Order Early—Please send in your orders as early as you can, the earlier the better. Send order any time and I will forward it any date you name.

Parties unknown to me, orders should be accompanied by one fourth cash, balance when they wish stock shipped. Of course in all cases I shall do my best to please.

Our Shipping Season—We can get stock out in good time for our southern trade during the mild weather in winter, anytime and as late as the 10th of May, for northern customers.

Important—I pack all potatoes in full sized cut barrels which are packed solid full and double headed. They hold about three bushels, weight about 200 lbs. They are not $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushel barrels weighing 165 lbs. which is considered the standard by most of the seed potato men. The freight is about the same on my 200 lb. barrels as on the 165 lb. barrels. Three bushels of my second-crop seed for planting will go as far as four bushels or more of Northern seed, hence the saving. When so desired I will put two or more kinds in same barrel without extra charge. No charge for any package of any kind delivered free on board of train. Orders will be acknowledged when received and forwarded as soon as weather permits.

My No. 1 seed potatoes range in size from pullet eggs up to goose eggs. I have a few barrels of each variety No. 2 stock \$1 less per barrel, 25c. per bushel less than No. 1. If out of No. 2 seed when your order is received will send worth of your money in No. 1. I handle and barrel all my seed potatoes before shipping. All inferior ones are thrown out. In this matter of sorting I observe the most rigid care.

How far do I ship? Just as far as I have orders to go.

How Best to Remit—By registered letter, Bank Draft, Check to my order; by Postoffice money order on Marion Station, Md., Express Money Order, or by Postage stamps, taken for fractional parts of a dollar, 1 and 2c. stamps preferred.

Reference—Postmaster or express Agent at Marion Station, Md., or John Sterling, Cashier of the Bank at Crisfield, Md., R. G. Dun & Co. The best is good enough for us all, therefore send all orders to

Somerset county.

JOHN W. HALL, Marion Station, Md.

Caution—Unfortunately in the development of any new process that proves to be good there are always some who try to palm off counterfeits for the real thing. When a man is successful in whatever he attempts he has many imitators. Some parties claim to have as good second-crop seed potatoes as Hall's. Do not accept second-crop seed potatoes claimed to be just as good as Hall's. Another thing is that the 1901 crop of potatoes was not only short but in many cases was so affected by blight and rot that the tubers are unsound and rot easy. It is also probable that a great many imported seed will supply a considerable portion of seed stock the coming spring. It certainly looks as though good sound seed stock will be scarce and high by the time planting season arrives and the supply of early potatoes will not equal the demand.

POTATO CULTURE. How to Cut Large and Small Seed.

Growing early potatoes is one of the most profitable items of truck farming. They can be handled in time to plant other crops thus get two crops off the same land the same season. I cannot attempt here to suggest plans that suit potato growers in all sections. Success in potato culture depends **FIRST**, good seed, **SECOND**, plant in good soil, **THIRD**, good culture. Cut and plant second-crop seed as you would any other seed potatoes. Large potatoes cut to two eyes are surest of making a profit for the grower. My second size planted whole send up usually only one sprout, the set are generally few and the potatoes reach a marketable size very early in the season.

NEW BLOOD.

High breeding in potatoes is just as essential as in horses, cattle, sheep, etc. and I claim to have obtained this in my second crop seed. I exercise the greatest care in selecting my seed potatoes, using nothing below a definite size and shape, always keeping them pure and true to name. Under my care and treatment my potatoes **IMPROVE** year by year. At the present time my stock excels any other seed, no matter where grown. My second crop seed do not sprout before planting time in spring, hence they possess their full vitality to start off with. For this reason they make stronger plants, stand droughts better, produce larger crops of fine potatoes and are 10 to 15 days earlier than other seed planted by the side of them. I **CHALLENGE COMPARISON OF STOCK FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE**. In many sections of the country the past season was very disastrous to potato growing because of blight, rot and other conditions injuring their crops. My crop was entirely exempt from these misfortunes and are therefore exceptionally fine, healthy and true to name. Every successful potato grower knows that the first essential to successful potato growing is good seed of good varieties properly selected. I am **HEADQUARTERS** for second crop seed potatoes and was the first to offer them to the public. It was a new thing and very few planted them for sometime but now they are being planted extensively North, South, East and West. The majority of farmers pay very little or no proper attention to their seed potatoes which is a very expensive practice. In early **KINDS I HAVE NOTHING BUT IMPROVED SEED**. A dollar saved in seed sometimes means a loss of a hundred times that much. As you plant so may you expect to reap. It costs just as much to plough, harrow, plant and cultivate to raise 75 bushels of potatoes per acre as it does 150 to 400 bushels. The surest way to raise the largest crop of fine potatoes is to buy the best seed.

Virginia and Other Southern Second Crop Seed Potatoes.

There seemed to exist some difference of opinion among potato growers as to which are the best seed to plant. I think this is greatly due to the fact that the bulk of what are offered for sale in sections of the country, such as above named are **NOT TRUE TO NAME** and are inferior stock, hence those who plant them get poor results. Many of their second crop seed are grown from small potatoes which are dug before they are matured. These growers are most interested in getting their large potatoes off to market early, consequently their small unmarketable immature ones are planted to grow second crop seed from. I think any one can very easily understand this to be a degenerative process. The aforesaid is especially true in a year like the past when early potatoes brought such fancy prices in market, making greater the inducement for them to dig early. In one sense it looks like narrow sightedness on their part to do this but it is really not, because it is their business to grow potatoes for market I do not see how these growers can expect to establish a good reputation for producing a superior potato for seed purposes. Because of the fact that they are in the business particularly for market purposes they pay very little attention to the purity of stock, consequently mixed seed is abundant with them. I think such carelessness is a great mistake even for market purposes as my experience teaches me that **UNMIXED GOODS OF ANY KIND BRING MORE** money in the market than the mixed. They plant from this degenerated stock every year, seldom if ever making any changes, in consequence of which their seed become more and more mixed, poorer and poorer in quality and to my mind very undesirable. The vitality of such stock gradually fades away and instead of producing strong well developed tubers small inferior ones is the result. The greatest drawbacks to the **REPUTATION OF PURE SECOND CROP SEED POTATOES** is due to the facts above named. After second crop seed had earned for themselves a good reputation, growers of the Southern states began to offer their seed as a substitute at a much lower price. Many inexperienced buyers frequently purchased this stock believing it to be just as good but realized their mistake too late; after the crop was made. Such as this accounts for so many failures from second crop seed. Take warning and do not be fooled, as poor crops are due more often to poor seed than any other cause.

Northern and Western Grown Seed Potatoes.

Here comes another class of seed. Men who make the very highest claims for their seed potatoes. While their stock gives good results I claim that my second crop seed will give much better and am able to substantiate my claims by testimonials. I have this class of seed tried by the side of mine every year all over the country and my customers inform me that mine excel in yield from one third to double the quantity of prime potatoes, fewer small ones and are from 10 to 15 days earlier, such is indeed very gratifying. The reason for this is very plain to my mind. These Northern seed are kept out of the ground so much longer than ours before being planted, consequently much of their vitality is lost in sprouting, etc. When they are planted only small unhealthy sprouts spring forth and the results I will not state as most everyone knows for himself. The aforesaid sections of the country are unable to produce more than one crop a year in consequence of which the potato is kept out of the ground

very long, generally stored in cellars, and DURING THIS TIME SHRIVELING AND SPROUTING OFTEN TAKES PLACE, thus weakening the potato and making them less valuable for seed purposes. My seed do not lose vitality in any such way as they do not have time. I grow two crops a year and it takes until November to do this. My potatoes are planted (1st crop) about the last of March or first of April before any sprouting takes place. When they are fully matured and not before do we plant them for a second crop. In November when frost comes and kills the vines they are dug at once. My method keeps them in the ground in a growing condition about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the year. We dig them and store in dirt kilns, experience having taught me that this is the very best place to keep seed potatoes during the winter. They thereby retain their natural vitality during the winter months and ready to grow most vigorously when planted in the spring. The soundest seed will naturally insure the healthiest germination, quickest growth and most satisfactory results at harvest time.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, J. W. Hall, Dear Sir: We find however that your seed generally gives better results. The yield was much larger than from other seed. We had seed from Maine, Wisconsin and this state and yours gave the best results of any. Whatever may be the explanation of the superior yield of seed from you one thing should not be overlooked, viz: its non-sprouting qualities. Seed from different sources came from the first to the middle of April, but as the weather was very rainy we could not plant at once. The seed lay in the barn for several weeks and all except yours sprouted very badly. This would of course affect the yield, but it is a matter of no small importance. Northern seed sprout sooner than our own and must be planted as soon as they arrive. Our seed sprout before we can plant, but yours gave little trouble in this respect as we found by former trials.

Yours truly, W. J. GREEN.

From the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station comes a bulletin giving results of experiments in the potato field that are of general interest to potato growers. In the bulletin mentioned it says that the second crop of potatoes formed in the fall in warm climates are better seed for the next spring than the regular seed purchased or saved. They start earlier and yield a good crop some time ahead of the regular crop. They keep until spring without sprouting and they are firm in texture and not shriveled. When this second crop can be obtained the bulletin recommends the potatoes as seed in preference to others. In a trial of two years at the station these second crop potatoes used as seed gave an average gain of 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over one crop seed. They were found to resist drought better as well as to produce a finer and better crop.

Second Crop Seed the Best.

From Practical Farmer, Sept. 7, 1901. Second crop potatoes. I have had considerable experience with the second crop Irish potatoes as seed and I consider them far superior to the Northern grown and I claim for them that they grow with more vigor and strength and come earlier to maturity, they produce

Dorchester Co., Md., Sept. 21st., 1901.

Mr. Hall, Dear Sir:—The second crop seed potatoes bought of you last Spring were a right. They proved to be the truest to name of any I ever planted. We raised a good crop of nice clean potatoes and got the top market prices for them. I have no objection to your stock. They were the best I ever planted. We had one barrel of them last year, they were also fine. I remain,

Yours truly,

Levin N. Cockran.

more large size marketable tubers and are more productive, besides I believe one bushel of second-crop seed will go as far in planting as one and a half bushels of Northern grown seed such as are sold from the stores in this section. My best success with this second crop has been from planting seed grown by a neighbor who has for the last twenty-five years made a specialty of growing potatoes for seed. The variety I planted was the original Early Rose which I have tested against most of the leading varieties of early Northern grown seed and as yet I have never seen any potatoes to equal it. This potato too has the reputation of having come here to stay, it having been planted by my neighbors thirty-four times in seventeen years without any change of seed and it has not deteriorated in the least. This potato having been grown as often as a second cropper. I think it will more readily germinate for this late planting than seed that has not been used as a second cropper. These second crop seed have been well tested here for a number of years and the merchants are so well satisfied with the superior merits that they will not sell any Northern grown seed until the second crop is exhausted.

E. L. LIPSCOMB, Va.

Experiment Station, N. C. Prof. W. F. Massey in Practical Farmer, Sept. 22, 1900—"The superiority of the second crop seed in the south *arises* mainly from the fact that they never sprout in the winter and they grow with the strength of the terminal bud, hence a more vigorous plant. I made an experiment a few years ago in connection with a northern station. They sent me some of their seed. I planted them and grew from them a second crop and sent them north. Next year they sent me more of their seed to plant along side of my second crop seed. They were planted in rows side by side. The northern seed had evidently been sprouted and rubbed off. They grew with a bunch of shoots from the eye while mine made a single shoot out very strong. At digging there was not a potato in the plot from northern seed that would not have been classed as culls in the second crop planting. This result was due entirely to the vigor of the plants. The stout single stemmed plant made larger potatoes. The bunch of lateral shoots made small ones, for upon this vigor the crop depends."

Seed Potatoes in Best Condition to Plant.

Failure to secure good crops of potatoes is due more often to poor seed than to any other cause. The tuber is not the true seed of the plant of course but it is simply an enlarged underground stem. If the old plant was lacking in vitality the cutting of seed used in starting another plant the next year will be lacking in vitality. If a tuber is undersized because it comes of poor stock it cannot give us a plant that will be as productive as it would be if it had come from a strong vine. If the cells leading to the eye supply their best material to sprout that must be rubbed off before planting time such seed cannot make as strong plants as they would have done if sprouting had been held in check until same were planted. Seed potatoes should be in perfect condition unshrivelled, unsprouted, unaltered chemically. Too many growers assume that any old thing in the form of potatoes will do for seed. These assumptions underly many a poor crop of potatoes in cases where all the conditions except

Caroline Co., Md., Nov. 8th., 1901.

J. W. Hall, Marion Station, Md., Dear Sir:—The second crop seed potatoes that you sent me last spring turned out splendidly. I am now selling potatoes to my neighbors who plant Northern seed at \$1.00 per bushel. You will receive my order for more second crop seed next Spring.

Respectfully,

John K. Lynch.

quality of the seed call for good crops. The seed potatoes must undergo many important changes in order to support the sprouting vine. These changes should not take place until the tuber is put into the ground; if they do take place before planting the elements that are designed to feed the young vine until it is connected with the soil and can feed itself as wanted the starch is converted into sugar or other compounds and then passes on to fermentation and decay even if planted. My second-crop seed potatoes are sure to come in the case of bad weather where others grow.

Two Kinds of So-Called Second Crop Potatoes.

There are many late crop potatoes raised from seed kept over, these are being sold as second crop seed north. These are planted early in July and reach maturity, and will sprout in the kiln just as bad as northern seed. This kind of a second crop is really not different from the late crop grown in various sections of the north. They are merely late potatoes usually stopped before fully matured by frost. Growers who want to try true Second Crop Seed should be sure to get potatoes raised from the early crop of the same season. True second crop potatoes are those grown from seed that are taken from an early crop of the same season.

If you plant potatoes, you want a good yield. It will pay you to buy your seed stock from us if early varieties of great yield is what you want, we have a number of different potato growers who buy largely and regularly every year, because they find it pays them to do so.

Hall's Improved Second-crop Seed Potatoes.

The varieties of potatoes that I offer are the cream of the early kinds, they do well every where, no better grown as I test the new varieties as introduced and keep the best. They are the earliest and most productive varieties grown.

Prices subject to change without notice.

Potatoes by Mail—The price of all varieties except when noted is 30 cents per pound or 4 pounds for \$1.00, postpaid to any address.

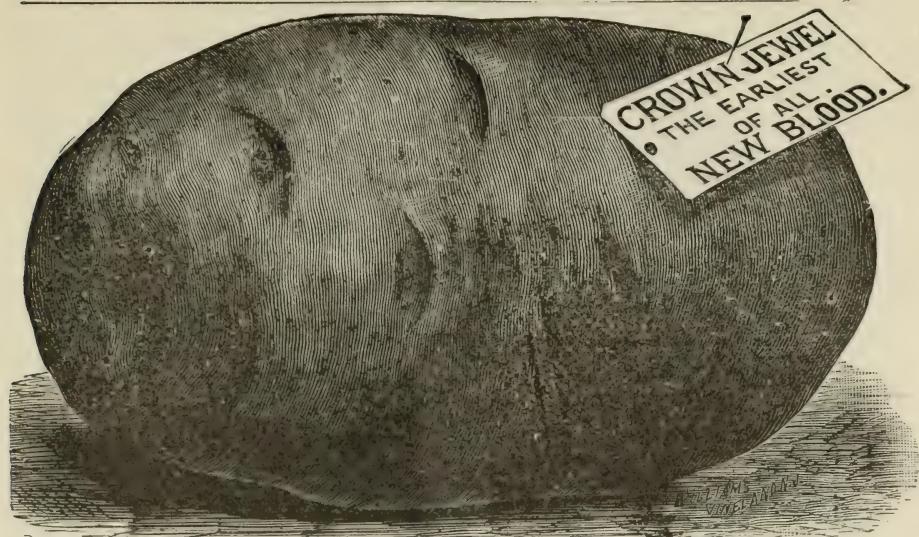
The Bovee—This justly popular variety was introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. What they say of it: "Not only is it the earliest but it takes a leading place among the heavy cropping varieties an unusual thing among first earlies. It is even earlier than Early Ohio, while the Bovee in competition trials has out yielded all the early potatoes and in many of the tests conducted by Experimental Stations and private growers it has out yielded even the late varieties. The vine is dwarf and stalky enabling it to be planted closer than other varieties which results in much larger returns per acre and is a feature of the utmost value when land is valuable. The tubers grow remarkably close, all bunched together in the hill close up to the vine. The tubers size up to a marketable size more evenly than any other potato we ever saw. It is pink or flesh color and of the very best quality. For best results plant Hall's Second Crop seed—a good one." Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2; barrel, \$5.

Long Island, Queen Co., Md., Oct., 8th, 1901.

Mr. J. W. Hall, Dear Sir:—The second crop seed potatoes I bought of you last spring, came up to a piece. We had the best early potatoes that were in this section.

Yours truly, Albert Von Nustrand.

Nov., 22nd., 1901, Mr. Albert Von Nustrand sent me a check of \$125.00 for second crop seed potatoes to be shipped about the first of April 1902. This makes the eleventh year that Mr. Von Nustrand has bought seed potatoes from me, not missing a year during that time. He has paid me \$1500.00 for second crop seed potatoes.



Crown Jewel—It is the people's potato, exemplified by the potato growers all over the country planting more of them than any other variety. It is a seedling of the Early Ohio. The seed balls were found in a large field of the afore said well known variety and it partook of all the pure unadulterated qualities of its excellent parent. Its skin is white with a flesh tinted area about the eyes. It cooks evenly through and presents a floury appearance. The vines grow vigorously. The roots extend very deep into the soil, thus resisting a drought. Its keeping qualities are equal to the best, helping to make it one of the very best early potatoes grown. I do not admit that any other seed of the Crown Jewell family equals my Second Crop Seed stock. Price per peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.50.

New Queen—Introduced in Maine. It has not failed to yield as surprisingly beautiful crop of early potatoes as ever seen. It grows large mealy and closely resembles the White Elephant and Beauty of Hebron in color and shape. The introducer claims this to be the earliest and best yielder, superior in quality, to any variety yet introduced. Price per peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.75; per barrel, \$4.50.

Early Northern—Originated by George W. P. Jerrad, Maine. It is an early potato adapted to all kinds of soil. In shape, color and season of ripening it duplicates its parent, Early Rose. Eating qualities good. Price per peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.00.

Burpee's Extra Early—Very early, oval skin, white with flesh tinted eyes even with surface, giving the tuber a handsome appearance. They are uniformly of good size and very few small ones. The flesh is pure white, extra fine grained and of best tasting quality. The tubers grow compact in the hill with

Montgomery Co., Md., Nov. 4th., 1901.

Mr. John W. Hall, Dear Sir:—The past season was very unfavorable, only about half crop. I planted second crop and Everett's six weeks the same day, side by side. Your seed proved quite as early and at last doubled the yield. I shall want some from you next season, send me your prices.

Yours truly,

John W. Horner.

strong, healthy, deep green foliage. Price per peck, 75c; per bushel, \$1.75; per barrel, \$4.50.

Vick's Early Pride—Introduced by H. E. Vick, Rochester, N. Y. Pronounced by those who planted it on trial to be superior to all early sorts. They grow smooth, large size and are in fact a first class potato as to yielding qualities, and all that goes to make a No. 1 potato. This with me has proved a fine early potato. It is one of the finest rose potatoes we have. Send in your order for this valuable new early variety. It is a good one and will please you. Price per peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.25.

Early Fortune—The Early Fortune introduced by F. B. Mills in 1893 is making a wonderful record wherever planted. It is one of the strongest growers among early varieties. It has made such unusual development in three respects; its ripening qualities, enormous productiveness and the strong and vigorous growth it makes, and it is such a good potato that I do not think it can be too highly praised for its merits. Its handsome form and color are similar to that of the Early Rose. Price per peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.70; per barrel, \$4.50.

Red Bliss Triumph—Is an early variety. This has given satisfaction particularly in the south. Very productive and excellent quality. Price per peck, 65c; bushel, \$1.75; per barrel, \$4.50.

Early Harvest—Roundish long, white, good yields of excellent quality. Price per peck, 60c; per bushel, \$1.60; per barrel, \$4.50.

New Castle, Co., Del., Oct., 22nd., 1901,

Mr. Jno. W. Hall, Dear Sir:—The second crop seed I got of you were planted along side of other seed, and yours yielded twice as many salable potatoes. I wish all I planted had been your seed. I have been planting a barrel or two barrels for several years and will plant all of your second crop seed next year. They were planted April 14th., came up early and were ready to dig July 4th. I remain. Yours truly, Thompson T. Bailey.

Early Puritan—Of handsome oblong shape; the skin and flesh are firm and white. It cooks dry and floury, and is of excellent quality, it is very productive. The vines are vigorous, upright growth, and the potato matures as early as the Early Rose. Our second crop seed are fine. Price per peck, 65c; per bushel, \$1.60; per barrel, \$4.25.

The Polaris—This potato was originated in Northern Vermont. It seems to be identical in growth and appearance to the Early Puritan. It is being planted in some sections exclusively and has given the very best of satisfaction. Price same as Early Puritan.

Pride of the South or White Bliss—This extra early variety was first found a few years ago in a large field of Bliss Triumph. It is a quick, strong and vigorous grower and its cooking qualities are very good. In the southern states it is grown very largely for Northern markets. It possesses a handsome shape with a pink eye and beautiful white skin. Price per peck, 60c; per bushel, \$1.75; per barrel, \$4.50.

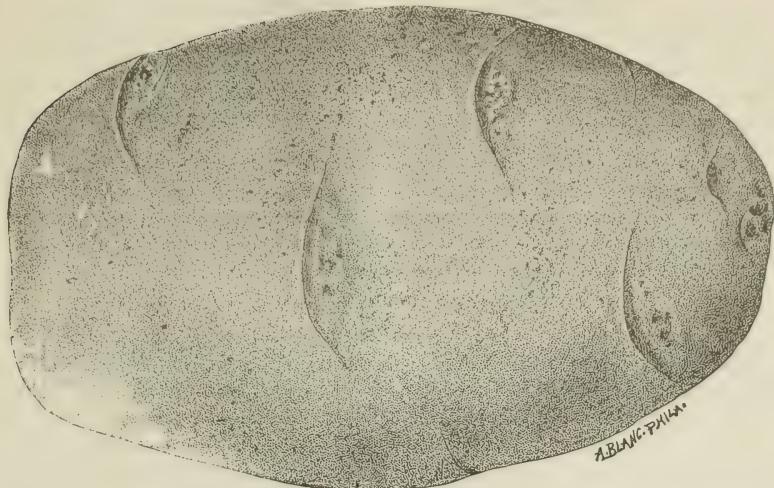
Irish Cobbler—Extra early; large, productive, good yielder; good quality. Price per peck, 80c; per bushel, \$2.00; per barrel, \$5.00.

Suffolk Co., Va., Nov. 2nd., 1901.

Mr. John W. Hall, Dear Sir:—Of the second crop potatoes I bought of you last spring I liked the Crown Jewel and Vicks Pride the best. Your seed beat everything I had in early potatoes for earliness and quality.

Yours truly,

G. H. Howard.



EARLY ROSE.

Early Rose—My improved Early Rose is still a standard. Many of the newer varieties have originated from this variety. After many years of careful improving our Second-Crop seed of to-day are much in the lead. This variety is claimed by most of the seedmen to be running out. Through my method of improving, this wonderful early variety is ahead of the Early Rose of 25 years ago. We refer with pride to this old variety producing 400 bushels in a dry season. This to me does not look much like running down. It produces an unusually large proportion of marketable tubers and a few small ones, which is not the case with other seed. My Early Rose are extremely early and yield a big crop. My seed in the end are worth very often from twice to three times as much as other seed to the grower. Price per peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$4.25.

Graphone Co., Ky., Sept. 26th.. 1901.

Mr. J. W. Hall, Dear Sir:—This has been with us a very unseasonable year for potatoes, none raised scarcely. I fared better than any of my neighbors and was the only one using second crop seed. I intend to plant only second crop seed next year.

Yours truly, J. H. Bassett.

Maul's Early Thoroughbred—This new potato was introduced by Wm. Henry Maul. The Early Thoroughbred is a seedling of the Early Rose. Besides being so early it is of handsome appearance, superb quality and a good yielder, in fact those who have tried it pronounce it a fine potato. The Thoroughbred grows very smooth and handsome, of a light pink color, quality is the best. Price per peck, 75c; bushel, \$1.75; per barre, \$4.00.

Thorbourne—A very desirable early variety, very productive and excellent quality. It is a seedling from Beauty of Hebron, which it somewhat resembles but it is a decided improvement on that variety. If you have been planting Beauty of Hebron, plant Hall's Second-crop Thorbourne and you will have a much better potato every way. Price, per peck, 65c; per bushel, \$1.60; per barrel, \$4.50.

Medium Late Varieties.

I cannot grow two crops the same season from late potatoes, and the two varieties named below are only one crop seed, planted late in the season.

White Star—Per peck, 60c; per bushel, \$1.50; per barrel, \$3.75.

Burbank Seedling—Per peck, 60c; per bushel, \$1.50; per barrel, \$3.75.

Hall's Potato Culture.

How to grow them in the largest quantity and finest quality, with the least expenditure of time and labor, carefully considering all the latest improvements in this branch of agriculture. Price by mail, 10 cents, in cash or stamps. Sent with an order that amounts to \$2. Please say you want it.

Potato Growers.

If you wish to raise your own second crop seed I can furnish first crop matured seed, which are the only ones that will come up with any certainty. To grow a second crop our potatoes will be ready about the 15th of July. Must have all orders by the 1st of July.

Montgomery Co., Md., Oct., 22nd., 1901.

Dear Sir:—The $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of Second-crop Seed Potatoes I got from you this spring when they came up they went right off to growing and we were using potatoes at least ten days earlier than any one else in this section. We used all we wanted in the family and kitchen for 8 to 10 people and on August the 16th, dug 27 bushels. Ours is not good potato land, but I am well pleased with the outcome. Do not forget to put me down for two barrels for next spring. The berry plants you sent me were also very fine.

Yours truly,

John E. Muncaster.

Improved Field Corn.

We fully appreciate the great importance to the farmer of Good Field Corn. They were grown for seed purposes and are well matured, cured and shelled with great care.

White Cap Yellow Dent Corn.—A very popular variety all over the country, comprises more good points than any other variety ever grown, being suitable to all climates and soils. It matures very even ahead of Leaming. The ears are large and well filled. It matures in ninety to ninety five days, commands the highest market prices, taking all in all, is the best field corn grown today. As the name implies is a white cap corn—not a white corn but a yellow kernel with a small white cap giving it the appearance at first sight of white corn. The ears are of good length, perfectly straight, small cob with deep grains filled out to the very ends, produces well on any soil. Why grow common kinds when you can get better yields by using White Cap. At the Illinois State Fair in 1900 White Cap won the premium of \$100 by L. D. Young whose prize acre produced 189 bushels and 45 pounds. Stock is my own growing and fine. Price per pk. 35 cts.; per bushel, \$1.50; five bushels, 6.00. Sacks free.

Mammouth White.—A large variety combining all the good points required in corn growing sections. It has a very large long pure white kernel with small white cob, grades strictly white in any market. It is very superior for grinding into meal and those desiring a large white corn cannot fail to be pleased with it, maturing in 100 days from planting. It will produce more corn and fodder to the acre than any other white corn that I have ever grown. It is a perfect field corn in all respects. Price per pk., 35 cts.; per bushel, \$1.25; five bushels, \$5.00. Sacks free.

Adams Co., Pa., Oct., 25th 1901.

J. W. Hall, Dear Sir:—The corn I got from you, I must say that I was not favorably impressed with it when it arrived, and intended to feed it but changed my mind. I planted about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres with it and consider I did well in changing my mind, as it yielded about 92 bushels of good corn to the acre on ground that had been in corn for three successive years.

Yours truly,

A. C. Drehl.

Berry Plants that Grow, Make Large Crops of Fine Berries and Are True to Name.

Strawberry growing has been my business for the past thirty years, and my success at same is largely due to keeping plants true to name. Strawberries were a large yield in this section the past year and brought good prices and I look for good prices for several years to come.

This section is well adapted to strawberry growing. The berries are more sought after at the station than any place on the peninsula. During the shipping season buyers from Northern cities flocked here in numbers and they say our berries are exceedingly fine, and the only way to have such berries is to have healthy and true to name plants. My berries always bring the highest prices in market.

The drought of the past season has been extensive and destructive in many sections to the growth of berry plants as well as other farm products. Fortunately for us we have had a very favorable season for the growth of plants, and our plants are as fine as grown, and I feel confident I can please my customers.

My stock is usually large, healthy, strong and vigorous, and well rooted plants. My stock of plants is free from all diseases.

In propagating strawberry plants for sale and for my growth I always take plants from one year beds stock carefully selected which has not fruited. In digging we take up the entire row or bed, discarding the parent plant and all such as are not a number one and well rooted.

I do not send out poor plants as all plants are fresh dug as wanted, stripping off all surplus runners and dead leaves, and tieing in bunches of 25 for 25.

I can please my customers again this season in varieties and quality of stock, as I give my plants personal attention during growing and packing season. If any mixture which sometimes occurs in getting in new varieties, as soon as plants commence to grow I can detect them and at once pull them out. I never allow any mixed plants in my beds, and I never have a complaint of mixed plants from my customers.

Packing.—I use the utmost care in this line, packing according to distance, fully realizing the importance of same to both the buyer and myself. If more than one variety is ordered each one is carefully separated and likewise labeled.

Guarantee.— All plants are to be true to name to this extent. I will replace free of charge any found otherwise, but in no case can be responsible for damages beyond first cost of plants.

Safe arrival of all plants sent by express or mail is guaranteed. by freight at purchaser's risk.

STRAWBERRIES.

You had no strawberries on your farm last year, then you lost one of the delights and benefits of country life. You omitted to grow a fruit that is delicious and wholesome. Don't repeat the loss and omission this season.

Summer Prices For Strawberry Plants.



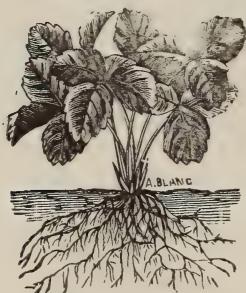
PERFECT. quotations given on application. No thou-

sand rates after June until fall.



IMPERFECT.

The following are some very suggestive thoughts on growing strawberries which were obtained during 30 years experience in the business.



SET JUST RIGHT.

The strawberry may be grown on any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops, ground which has been used for fruit or vegetables is the best for the strawberry; soil should be thoroughly plowed and harrowed until it is in first class condition, well drained and enriched with some good stable manure, fertilizer or wood ashes, etc.

The best time to plant strawberry plants is early in the spring. For field culture set in rows 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; the plants should be placed from 12 to 18 inches in rows according to the habits of the varieties being planted.

Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season, do not cover until ground is frozen nor deep enough to smother the plants.

DESCRIPTION OF STRAWBERRIES.

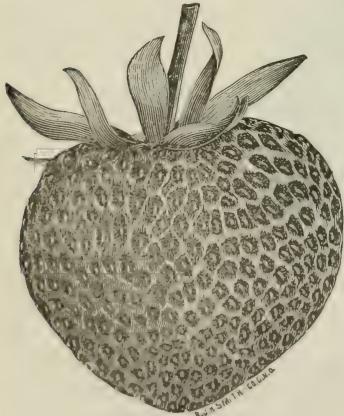
Senator Dunlap.—I have not fruited this remarkable strawberry but the plant is such a strong healthy grower that I have been very favorably impressed with it. Where it has been tested comes such strong words of praise that one has to believe it a very remarkable strawberry.—Mr. Matthew Crawford. To me, most important result of my observation last season is the conviction that Senator Dunlap is now the greatest all-round variety ever introduced. What I have seen and heard before led me to this belief; now it is confirmed. Dunlap will take its place not with Haverland, Clyde and Bubach for it is a class above them—at the top of the class that contains Sample and Nick Ohmer. It is of Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper and is able to hold its own in any rough-and-tumble method of culture. Plant is one of the brightest I ever saw, wonderfully productive and usually brings every berry to maturity. It is not one of the out-of-shape, great big fel-

lows for shows and exhibitions, but a sort of everybody's business strawberry. When an expert like Mr. Crawford says it is a class above and better than such grand varieties as Clyde, Haverland and Bubach it must be a great strawberry.

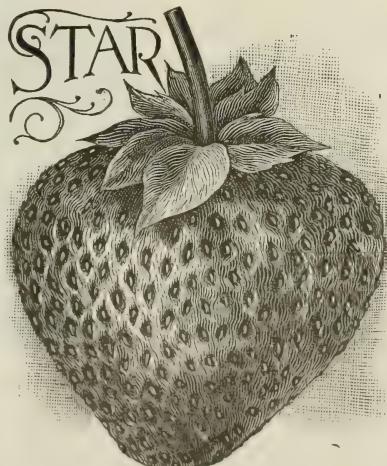
Excelsior.—The originator says we are proud in being able to offer to our patrons this extra early large firm, berry. It is enormously productive, and will take the place of Michel's Early. It is a seedling of the Wilson pollinated by the Hoffman. The plant and fruit will show it is earlier than Michel's, larger, firmer, darker color, and more productive. It is a remarkably strong grower with very healthy foliage resembling the Hoffman very much, but it is more upright and a much stronger grower. I have fruited this berry two seasons. If large crops of early berries is what you want, I say plant Excelsior. My first plants come from originator. My stock is fine and large.

Johnson's Early.—This berry is a seedling of the Hoffman and Crescent. The plant resembles both of its parents. It is perfectly healthy and is believed to be absolutely rust proof. It makes runners freely. It must be kept thinned for best results. The berry ripens with the earlies, all over at one time and holds to a good size through the season. They are firm and productive of a deep red color. It does well on light and heavy soil.

Brandywine.—Growers are unanimous in their praise of this magnificent berry and it is considered among the finest of all medium late berries, plants of extra strong constitution. It has given almost universal satisfaction. Plants vigorous, large, healthy, hardy and productive. Berries large, roundish conical, regular; uniform in size, handsome in color, and excellent in quality. Whether grown for market or home use will be found in front rank of higher grade berries. I could not fill orders of this variety last season I now have a fine large stock of plants.



BRANDYWINE.



Star.—Very large berry of Sharpless type. The plant is a vigorous and strong grower, with healthy foliage, deep rooted and a good plant maker, being of a staminate or perfect flower. Season of ripening is second early, quality and flavor of the best. It matures its berries in a dry season, possessing the greatest drought resisting qualities. My plants are as fine as grow.

Michel's—A very strong grower, an extra early variety, productive, with many friends. Medium size good quality.

Nick Ohmer.—This is one of the most promising of the new varieties. The plant is very large and stalky, sending out plenty of very strong runners. It is probably not surpassed in its healthy appearance, vigorous growth and production. It has a perfect blossom. The fruit is of the very largest size, a giant. It is never misshaped. It is dark, glossy, red, firm and of excellent flavor, very rich and sweet. It is a grand, beautiful berry.

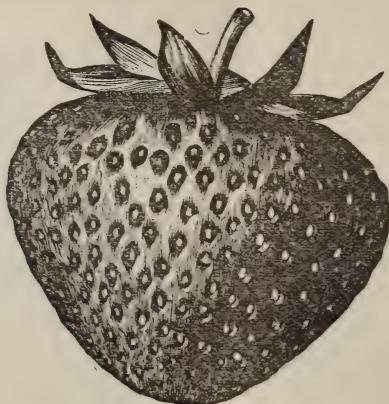
Warfield No. 2.—Berries above medium size. Its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor make it exceedingly popular. A beautiful berry canned. Every one should plant some of the Warfield.

Haverland—This variety is unsurpassed in productiveness. Berries medium to large of a scarlet color and are attractive. Plants vigorous. Berries not firm enough to ship to distant markets but for nearer markets it is one of the best. It has a good foliage. Its merits as a cropper makes it one of the most profitable sorts.

Hillsboro Co., Fla., Dec., 12th., 1901.

Mr. J. W. Hall, Marion Station, Md., Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants received a few days ago from you, came to me in first class condition and the plants were a No. 1 in every respect. Yours etc., V. W. Olds.

Sample—Among the new varieties has quickly gained many friends and from all over the country, good reports are heard. The plant is a strong grower and succeeds in almost any soil. It is quite late to ripen, large to very large in size, crimson in color, very firm for a large berry.



PRIDE OF CUMBERLAND.

Pride of Cumberland—Originated in Cumberland County, N. J., about eight years ago. It took first premium over all other varieties at the Strawberry Fair in Vineland, N. Y., where it was greatly admired for its large and uniform size, resembling the Gandy. Compared with Gandy, it is a week or more earlier in ripening, of the same large size and regular shape with large cap and deep red color that makes it very showy in appearance, unexcelled for shipping. The bloom is perfect, the plant is vigorous, free from rust and remarkably productive. Pride of Cumberland is the berry for business. Try it. My plants are fine.

Clyde—This berry seems to be gaining great favor wherever known. It is as large as the Bubach, nearly or quite a week earlier and very much firmer. It is a strong staminate and therefore suitable for pollinating medium early pistillate varieties. The plant is very vigorous and healthy, there being no trace of disease about it. The foliage is light green in color, always inclined to over-bear. Season of ripening, medium early. Berries scarlet in color and very productive. Its strong plants with an abundance of strong and long roots, which penetrate the soil deeper than most varieties, enable it to withstand drouth remarkably well. It is considered by good judges to be the best ever sent out. I have a fine stock of plants.

Lady Thompson—This was originated in Wayne county, N. C., by Mr. Thompson, whose name it bears. The berries are good size and productive; too soft for distant markets. I have good reports from it in some sections; not profitable with me. My plants of it are fine.

Marshall—An exceedingly handsome color; very large berry, of extra fine quality, ripening early: plant very showy with high culture and produces heavy crops. It has become a standard for fancy market. It has taken more prizes than any other berry. My stock is large and fine.

Success—A large early strawberry. A seedling of Bubach No. 5 and Michael's Early. Plant a strong grower and free from rust; very productive. Berries nearly as large as Bubach, heart shaped, bright crimson color, ripening evenly all over, season of ripening with earliest.

Gibson—A large thrifty plant that makes a good number of strong runners. It is a good bearer. Second early and ripens most of its crop in a short time. The fruit is large to very large, resembles the Marshall; roundish conical, never misshaped and of excellent quality. It seems to do equally as well on light or heavy soil and will undoubtedly become very popular.

Gladstone Strawberry—The originator says: "The Gladstone must command the attention of the small fruit growers of the world. As large as the Sharpless at its best, as early as Michel's Early, and not excelled in quality by any strawberry grown.

Bubach No. 5—The Bubach is very popular and one of the best berries in every respect. The foliage is very large, dark green and very healthy; it grows strong and vigorous and is very productive. The fruit is of uniform, very large size, bright crimson color, of good quality. Medium early, continues long time in bearing. My stock is strictly pure.

Hall's Favorite—This berry was originated at the Somerset Fruit and Plant Farm. Season of ripening early to medium. Its blossoms are perfect. The berries are large and perfect in form. They are uniform in size through the season. The color is of a rich crimson, the flesh highly colored through and through and of good quality. The plants grow strong and vigorous possessing the vitality to make a large number of strong healthy plants. The berry is firm and will stand shipping to distant market. Heavy cropper.

Glen Mary—It is a good grower of strong healthy plants. Berries very large, good shape, flesh dark red, moderately firm and good quality for such a large berry, season medium to late. For home use and near market this is an unusually promising variety.

Jessie—Its quality is high and size large. Succeeds on strong rich land. It has local habits; with some fine, others a failure.



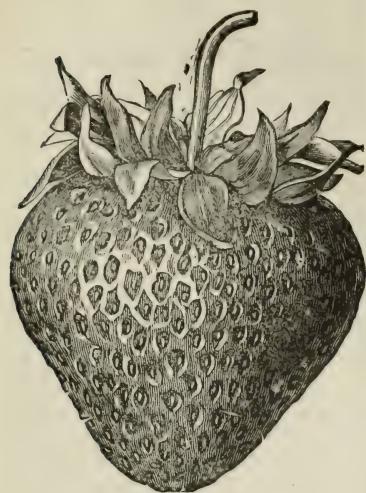
Big Berry (Corsican)—It has given the largest berries ever sold in Rochester, N. Y. Came originally from Germany and was first named Big Berry on account of its great size. The name is to be changed to Corsican. Though so large they are quite regular in shape, of a light scarlet color and of fair quality.

Bismarck—The Bismarck is a seedling of Bubach No. 5. Resembles Bubach in general appearance, but a more robust grower and is even more productive. The berries are very fine, being extra large, firm and solid, coloring all over a brilliant scarlet, of excellent quality, in form it is obtuse conical and very seldom coxcombed. Mid season.

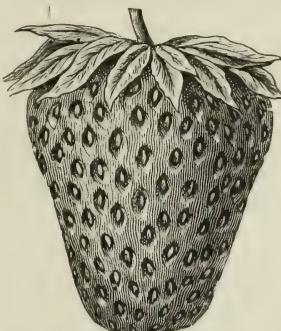
Tubbs—A firm, solid berry, originated in Anne Arundel county, Md., where it has been grown for market for the past five years. Berries large, deep crimson, firm, of fine quality. Plants large and vigorous, a good bearer, very promising for shipment to market.

Carrie—A seedling of the Haverland said to be a better shipper and fully as productive. The berries resemble the Haverland, slightly darker in color and much firmer. The plants are healthy. It is highly recommended by Prof. W. J. Green of the Ohio Experiment Station.

Improved Hoffman.—It is among the earliest. The true Hoffman is of large size with great firmness and beauty. The Hoffman is at home in this section and is more largely planted for Northern markets with us than any other variety. The berries from our plants seem to improve each year. The past season my berries were exceedingly fine and sold at fancy prices. Our customers claim that the plants they get from us grow finer and larger crops of berries than any they can procure from other sources. It is hard to get this variety true to name, because when first sent out it was badly mixed and only an expert could separate the true stock from the mixed ones. My stock of plants are very fine, well developed, and I know them to be true to name.



GANDY.



HOFFMAN.

Gandy.—The best late strawberry yet introduced, and the leading late variety with fruit growers all over the country. In size and firmness it is all that can be desired, good grower, the berries are large, very uniform, bright crimson color, handsome and showy, firm and of good quality. With good soil and good culture it cannot be excelled as a late berry. Succeeds everywhere, and should have a place in every strawberry bed. We can supply our customers with fine plants.

Wm. Belt.—This is a new variety of great merit. It certainly has qualities that commend it most highly, it is productive and wherever tested is conceded to be most valuable. Twelve berries have filled a quart box and they are not only large but beautiful and of highest quality. They color all over and are as red and glossy as any in cultivation, as firm as other berries.

Tennessee Prolific.—Is one of good medium early variety, large size and quite productive. It is very vigorous, healthy, with never a spot of rust. I believe it is a variety that will do well under most any circumstances. It has a strong staminate blossom and is especially valuable as a pollenizer. This variety is largely grown in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., one of the largest strawberry sections in the world. A good one.

Enhance.—A vigorous and healthy grower with dark green foliage, prolific in pollen, pistillates planted with them bear exceedingly heavy crops. Enhance is a heavy bearer, large size, firm, bright crimson color, ripens medium early. My plants are fine.

Crescent.—An imperfect bloomer, a plant that will grow or fruit anywhere on any kind of soil. Enormously productive. If you want pure bred plants of this fine old variety I have them.

Sharpless.—This old well known big berry in many localities is yet a great favorite; strong and vigorous grower, very large, productive, flesh firm, sweet with delicate aroma of fine quality. My plants are fine.

Cumberland Triumph.—A strong healthy grower, moderately productive, fruit large.

PRICE LIST.

Those varieties marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect blossoms and must be planted near some varieties with perfect blossoms to fruit them. 500 at 1000 rates.

	Per doz by mail	Per 100 by mail	Per 100 by Ex. postpaid	1000 by Ex. not pd.	\$3 00
Bubach (P).....	\$ 25	\$ 70	\$ 45		
Bismark.....	20	60	40	2 50	
Brandywine.....	20	60	40	2 50	
Big Berry (Corsican).....	25	70	45	3 00	
Carrie (P).....	25	70	45	3 00	
Clyde.....	20	60	40	2 50	
Crescent (P).....	20	50	35	1 75	
Cumberland Triumph.....	25	60	40	2 50	
Coben Queen (P).....	30	70	45	3 00	
Excelsior.....	20	60	40	2 00	
Enhance.....	20	65	40	2 50	
Gandy.....	20	60	40	2 50	
Glen Mary.....	20	60	40	2 50	
Gladstone.....	20	60	40	2 50	
Gibson.....	20	60	40	2 50	
Haverland (P).....	20	50	35	2 00	
Improved Hoffman.....	20	40	30	1 75	
Hall's Favorite.....	20	60	40	2 50	
Jessie.....	20	60	40	2 50	
Johnson's Early.....	20	55	35	2 00	
Lady Thompson.....	20	60	40	2 50	
Marshall.....	25	65	45	3 00	
Mitchel's Early.....	20	55	40	1 75	
M Queen.....	25	65	45	3 00	
Nick Ohmer.....	25	65	45	2 50	
Pride of Cumberland.....	25	60	40	2 25	
Parsons Beauty.....	25	60	40	2 50	
Ridgeway.....	25	60	40	2 50	
Rough Rider.....	75	2 00	1 15		
Sample (P).....	25	60	40	2 50	
Senator Dunlap.....	25	60	40	2 50	
Sharpless.....	25	60	40	2 50	
Star.....	25	60	40	2 25	
Success.....	25	60	40	2 50	
Tennessee Prolific.....	20	50	30	1 75	
Tubbs.....	25	60	40	2 50	
Wm. Belt.....	25	60	40	2 50	
Wartfield No. 2 (P).....	20	50	30	1 75	

Hillsboro Co., Fla., May 1st, 1901.

Mr. Jno. W. Hall, Marion Station, Md., Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants I got from you were very fine and I was well satisfied with them.

Yours respectfully,

J. J. Simpson.

New Haven Co., Conn., Nov., 18th., 1901.

Mr. J. W. Hall, Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants I got of you this spring are all right. I never had nicer looking beds than I have now.

Yours truly,

H. E. Valentine.

Talbot Co., Md., May 10th., 1901.

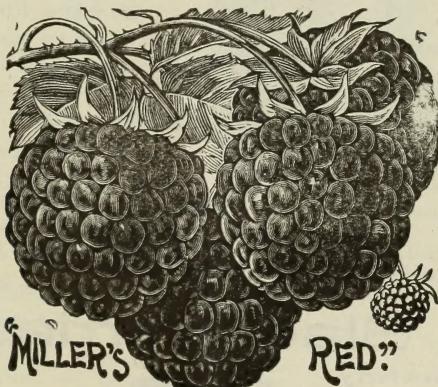
Mr. Jno. W. Hall, Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants arrived in good condition and apparently growing nicely, am quite satisfied.

Yours respectfully.

Louis F. Lankford.

RASPBERRIES.

Culture—The culture of these is about the same as that of the blackberry, after preparing the soil the same as for strawberries. Set plants six and a half feet apart and 3 feet apart in the rows. Plant only when the ground is moist, press the soil firmly about the roots with your feet. Work as you would corn or potatoes and practice level culture. Prune in the spring. After fruiting cut out and burn all old wood and young canes, but the three best; this destroys all insects and rust that may occur. Give culture until mid summer, when cultivation should cease so that the canes may ripen before winter.



Miller Red Raspberry—Bright red color which it holds after picking; stout, healthy, vigorous grower; berries large, hold their size to the end of season, round, bright red, core small, do not crumble, finest and best shipper, rich fruit flavor uniting as it does large size, beautiful color, great firmness, attractive appearance with vigorous, strong upright habit, hardy canes, earliness and great productivity, it is indeed a most valuable raspberry, I can highly recommend this for either home or market as being the best early red raspberry. 50 cents per dozen by mail post paid. \$1 per 100 by mail post paid, \$5 per 1,000 by express, not paid.

Orange Co., N. Y., April 6th., 1901.

Mr. Jno. W. Hall, Dear Sir:—Your plants arrived today in good condition, well packed. You will hear from us again in a few days in regard to more stock.

Yours very truly,

T. J. Deoyer & Son.

Dorchester Co., Md., May 16th., 1901.

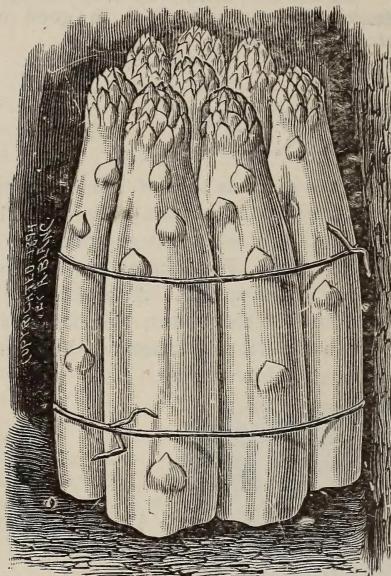
Mr. J. W. Hall, Dear Sir:—The plants of yours are very nice and I thank you for packing them so nice. I will buy of you again.

Yours etc.,

J. S. Vincent.

Asparagus Roots.

✓ **Palmetto**—New variety of southern origin, now being largely planted. As compared with Conover's Colossal it is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth, and of fine quality. One year, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2 90; two year, 100, 75c; 1,000, \$2.50.



✓ **Barr's Mammoth**—Is claimed by good judges to be the finest asparagus yet offered for sale in this country, enormous in size, earlier and larger than Conover's Colossal 1 year, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2 00; 2 years, 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.00.

✓ **Conover's Colossal**—Large, of rapid growth, productive and of fine quality 1 year, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2 00; 2 years, 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.00.

✓ **Donald's Elmira**—One year, 60c. per dozen by mail; \$1 per 100, by express; \$2.50 per 1,000; 2 years, 75c. per dozen by mail, \$1 per 100 by express; \$4 00 per 1,000.

✉ Write for special prices. My plants are strong; they are extra fine.

Botetourt Co., Va., Nov., 9th., 1901.

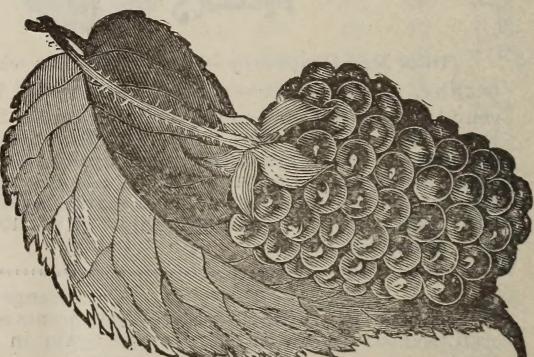
Mr. J. W. Hall, Dear Sir:—The asparagus roots have arrived in good order and am quite satisfied.

Yours truly, C. A. Heinzen.

Blackberries.

Lucretia Dewberry—

Claimed to be the best of blackberry family. The plant is hardy and healthy and remarkably productive. The flower is very large and showy, as hardy as Snyder and as productive as any. The fruit ripens with the late raspberry and before any other blackberry, very large often one and a half inches long and one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious, no hard core. The Lucretia Dewberry has won endorsement and highest praises from the best horticulturists in the country. It has proved very satisfactory wherever tried and is recommended with the greatest confidence. Stock is large and fine. 50c. per dozen; 80c. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.



Austin's or May's Improved Dewberry—This berry comes from Texas where for several years it has far surpassed all others. It is wonderfully prolific, surprising all who saw it fruited on my grounds. It is a glossy shining black color, its very appearance has a tempting effect upon those who love berries, coming in as it does just after strawberries people are agreeably surprised at such berries and so early. New York Experiment Station and others give excellent reports of their trial of it in the North. As easily protected during the winter as strawberries. I have fruited this berry four years, it is several days earlier than any other blackberry or dewberry, and I can highly recommend it. 50c. per doz.; 80c. per 100; \$4.50 per 1000.

Ornamental and Shade Trees.

Shade trees, 25 to 50 cents each, as to size and variety. Silver Maple, Sugar Maple, Norway Maple, Cut Leaved Weeping Beech, Mountain Ash, Weeping Willow, Kilmarnock willows and others.

Evergreens, 2 to 5 feet, 25 cents to \$1.00 each.

Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitae, Scotch Pine. Send me your list and have it priced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF RURAL BOOKS.

HOW THE FARM PAYS—By Wm. Crozier and Peter Henderson—The experience of 40 years of successful farming and gardening. Cloth, 12 mo., \$2.00 This book sent free with orders for \$30.00 at catalogue prices.

TRUCK FARMING IN THE SOUTH—By A. Oemler—A work giving the experience of a successful grower of vegetables "or garden" truck for northern markets. Essential to any one who contemplates entering this profitable field of agriculture. Illustrated. Cloth, 12 mo., \$1. This book sent free with orders for \$15 at catalogue prices.

A. B. C. of AGRICULTURE—A valuable work for all interested in farming and gardening. Cloth, 12 mo., 50c. This book sent free with orders for \$10 at catalogue prices.

SPRAYING CROPS—By Clarence M. Weed—Why, when and how. 2nd (revised) edition. 130 pages illustrated. 16 mo., 25c. This book sent free with orders for \$5 at catalogue prices.

INDIAN CORN CULTURE—By C. S. PLUMB—This volume treats every phase of corn culture in a thoroughly practical as well as scientific

manner, on the history and botanical characteristics of corn, the seed, fertilizers, tillage, planting, harvesting, insects, etc. 243 pages, 12 mo., cloth, \$1. This book sent free with orders for \$15 at catalogue prices.

SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST—By Andrew S. Fuller—This book covers the whole ground of propagating small fruits, their culture, varieties, packing for market, etc. It is very finely and thoroughly illustrated and makes an admirable companion to "The Grape Culturist." Cloth, 12 mo. \$1. This book sent free with orders for \$15 at catalogue prices.

STRAWBERRY CULTURIST—By Andrew S. Fuller—Containing all information necessary to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries. Fully illustrated. Flexible cloth, 12 mo., 25c. This book sent free with orders for \$5.00 at catalogue prices.

ASPARAGUS—By F. M. Hexamer.—Its culture for home use and for market. A practical treatise on the planting, cultivation, harvesting, marketing and preserving of asparagus, with notes on its history and botany. Handsomely illustrated, 5 by 7 in., 174 pages. Cloth, 50c. This book sent free with orders for \$10 at catalogue prices.

BOOKS ARE SENT POSTPAID TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

They are the best general purpose fowl in existence, all things considered. Our stock is fine. By keeping only one breed on a farm, we can give them plenty of room and keep the stock pure; we change and renew the blood. New breeds have come and gone, but Plymouth Rocks always remain first favorite. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.50; carefully packed in new baskets.

Black Cow Peas—This crop is largely grown wherever known most desirable for enriching the soil and for furnishing a large crop of nutritious forage. These so-called Cow Peas gather large quantities of nitrogen from the air, a portion of which is conveyed to the soil by the roots. The vines may be cut either for feeding green or can be cured like clover for winter use. Should be sown in June or July at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre. Price \$2 per bushel.

Whip-Poor-Will—An old variety of field pea largely planted for soiling. It is a rank luxuriant grower; this also is fine for hay and very popular variety. \$2 per bushel. Write for special prices on large lots.

High Grade Fertilizers at Factory Prices.

I have been using and selling fertilizers for the past thirty years. During that time I have sold hundreds of tons with perfect satisfaction to my customers. I have made fertilizers one of my special studies, and I do claim to know the kinds of fertilizers that will give the very best results for the different crops. If you wish to grow potatoes, corn, grass, strawberries, tomatoes or any other kind of a crop, state the kind of soil and I will give very lowest prices and name of fertilizers that will give the very best satisfaction. The High Grade Fertilizers made out of the very best material I have found in my experience to be the cheapest. Below I give analysis of one brand of potato fertilizer. I have never found any better fertilizer than this for this particular crop. Fertilizers will be shipped from Baltimore, Md., and Marion Station, Md.

No. 1. For Potatoes and Vegetables.

[Guaranteed Analysis.]	Per cent.]
Ammonia derived from dried blood and Animal Bone.....	4.50 to 5.00
Total Phosphoric Acid from Animal Bone.....	8.00 to 10.00
Available Phosphoric Acid	7.00 to 8.00
Potash actually derived from high grade Sulphate.....	7.00 to 8.00

Monmouth Co., N. J., Oct 28th., 1901.

Mr. J. W. Hall, Dear Sir:—The second crop seed I got of you this spring grew fine. They were planted by the side of some other varieties and were far superior in earliness, size, etc. Yours truly,

Clark Connie.

FAIRMOUNT MARYLAND FARMS FOR SALE.

The Best Farming Country In The World

For either large or small farmers, gardeners, fruit orchards, dairying, raising stock or sheep. Railroad and steamboat transportation from every point on the peninsula to the great eastern markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Boston. No other section of the country offers such advantages. Especially adapted to all kinds of small fruits, and all kinds of trucks. Fine for wheat, corn and grass. Good schools and churches.

JOHN W. HALL,
MARION STATION, MD.